

DAVYDOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich

DAVYDOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; KOROVKIN, Pavel Petrovich; NIKOL'SKIY,
~~Vladimir Nikolayevich~~; OSTIANU, N.M., red.; SMIRNOV, G.I., tekhn.red.

[A collection of problems in mathematical analysis] Sbornik
zadach po matematicheskomu analizu. Izd.2-oe. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-
pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1957. 194 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Mathematical analysis--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DAVIDOV, N.A.

An erroneous theorem of Daiovich. Usp.mat.nauk 12 no.3:295-296

My-Je '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Functions, Analytic)

DAVYDOV, N. A.

DAVYDOV, N. A.

Limits of indefiniteness in the summation of series by Cheizaro's
and Poisson-Abel's methods. Usp.mat.nauk 12 no.4:167-174 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Series)

AUTHOR: DAVYDOV, N.A. (Kalinin) 39-1-6/8

TITLE: On (c) - Points of a Sequence Which is Summable According to the Poisson-Abel Method (O (c) - tochkakh posledovatel'nosti, summiruyemyy metodom Puassona-Abelya).

PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy Sbornik, 1957, Vol. 43, Nr 1, pp. 67-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of the investigations which the author began in [Ref. 1].
 Let the series
$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$$
 be given with the complex terms a_n , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1$. Let
$$(2) \zeta_n = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$
 The point A is denoted as a (c)-point of the sequence (2), if there is for each $\epsilon > 0$ such a number $\lambda(\epsilon) > 1$ and such a sequence of sections $[n_k, m_k]$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) of the natural series, that $\zeta_n \in U(|z-A| < \epsilon)$ for $n_k < n \leq m_k$,
$$\frac{m_k}{n_k} \gg \lambda(\epsilon) > 1 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots), \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} n_k = +\infty, \text{ if } U(|z-A| < \epsilon)$$

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On (c) - Points of a Sequence Which is Summable According to the Poisson-Abel Method. 39-1-6/8

2.) The series (1) is summable according to Poisson-Abel with the sum S (finite or infinite).

3.) The point A (finite or infinite) is a (γ) -point of the sequence $\{S_n\}$, where

$$(x) = x^{1+\gamma} \ln x.$$

Then it is $S = A$.

SUBMITTED:

Five Soviet references are quoted.
May 30, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 3/3

16(1)

AUTHOR: Davydov, N.A.

SOV/42-14-1-9/27

TITLE: On Radial Boundary Values of Analytic Functions (O radial'nykh granichnykh znacheniyakh analiticheskikh funktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 157-164 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let the series

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n P_n(z), \quad P_n(z) = z^n + a_{n-1}^{(n)} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0^{(n)}$$

converge in K ($|z| < 1$). Then $F_R(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{R^n} P_n(z)$, $R > 1$,

converges in K_R ($|z| < R$). Let G and G_R be the rectilinear stars for $f(z)$ and $F_R(z)$. If $P_n(z) = z^n$, then $G_R \supset G$ and $G_k \rightarrow G$ for $R \rightarrow 1$. It is stated that this fact does not come true for arbitrary polynomials $P_n(z)$. Let the sum $f(z)$ of (1) have radial boundary values on $E \subseteq \Gamma$ ($|z| = 1$). The sum $F_R(z)$ has not necessarily radial boundary values on E_R (projection of E onto $|z| = R$ from the zero point). Six theorems with similar questions

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On Radial Boundary Values of Analytic Functions

SOV/42-14-1-9/27

are formulated altogether. The paper completes and generalizes the earlier results of the author [Ref 3,6]. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 Polish, and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR: Davydov, N.A. (Kalinin)

SOV/39-48-4-2/4

TITLE: On a Property of a Class of Stieltjes Integrals

PERIODICAL: Matematischeskiy sbornik, 1959, Vol 48, Nr 4, pp 429-446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let $\alpha(t)$ be a non-decreasing function defined on $[0, +\infty)$, $\alpha(0) = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha(t) = +\infty$; $A(x)$ be a complex-valued function continuous on $[0, +\infty)$. Furthermore let

$$A^{(p)}(x) = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \int_0^x (x-t)^{p-1} A(t) d\alpha(t);$$

$$B^{(p)}(x) = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \int_0^x (x-t)^{p-1} d\alpha(t); \quad \sigma^{(p)}(x) = \frac{A^{(p)}(x)}{B^{(p)}(x)}; \quad p=1, 2, \dots$$

Definition: A convex set \bar{G} is called an $(\alpha(t); p)$ -set of the function $A(x)$ if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a sequence of intervals $[\alpha_k; \beta_k]$ so that

$A(x) \in \bar{G}_\varepsilon$ for $\alpha_k \leq x \leq \beta_k < \alpha_{k+1}$, $(k=1, 2, \dots)$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k = +\infty$

and

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. On a Property of a Class of Stieltjes Integrals

SOV/39-48-4-2/4

$$\overline{\lim}_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B^{(p)}(\beta_k)}{Q^{(p)}(\alpha_k; h_k)} < +\infty.$$

Here \bar{G}_ε is a convex closed set containing \bar{G} and the boundary of which is distant less than ε from the boundary of \bar{G} ; $h_k = \frac{\beta_k - \alpha_k}{p}$,

$$Q^{(p)}(\alpha_k; h_k) = \sum_{m=0}^p (-1)^{p-m} \binom{p}{m} B^{(p)}(\alpha_k + mh_k).$$

Principal theorem: If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sigma^{*(p)}(x) = S$ and if the set \bar{G} is an

$(\alpha(t); p)$ -set of the function $A(x)$, then $S \in \bar{G}$. If the infinitely far point is an $(\alpha(t); p)$ -point of the function $A(x)$ (the definition is different from the above one according to the sense), then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma^{(p)}(x)| = \infty$.

From this theorem there results the property of summation methods of Cesaro for series, already proved by the author [Ref 1], and furthermore a property of summation methods for Lebesgue integrals. This permits to transfer the Tauber theorems, proved in [Ref 1]

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On a Property of a Class of Stieltjes Integrals SOV/39-48-4-2/4

to Lebesgue integrals. The paper contains 8 theorems, 6 conclusions, 3 lemmas, and a series of definitions and remarks. The author mentions M.A.Yevgrafov.

There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet, and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

Card 3/3

DAVYDOV N. A.
P. 2

WAGE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/3981

Issledovaniya po sovremennym problemam teorii funktsiy kompleksnogo peremennogo;
sbornik statey (Investigation of Modern Problems in the Theory of Complex
Variables; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1960. 544 p.
3,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. I. Markushevich; Eds. (Inside book): V. S. Videnskiy and
S. Ya. Khavinson; Tech. Ed.: N. Ya. Murashova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the theory of functions of a
complex variable. It may also be used by advanced university students,
scientific workers, and specialists in other fields of mathematics.

COVERAGE: The book contains 48 papers originally read at the Third All-Union
Conference on the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable held at Moscow
University from May 28 to June 2, 1957. The articles treat problems
in the modern theory of functions and its applications. The book is divided
into 7 parts. The first part discusses the problem of monogeneity, power
series, boundary and extremal properties. The second part discusses entire
functions and interpolation and approximation problems. The third part

Card 1/9

Investigation of Modern (Cont.)

SOV/3981

discusses functions of many complex variables. The fourth part discusses conformal mappings and boundary-value problems. The fifth part discusses Riemann surfaces and the theory of distribution of values. The sixth part discusses generalized analytic functions, and the seventh part discusses miscellaneous problems. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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Trokhimchuk, Yu. Yu. (Tomsk). Continuous Mappings and Analytic Functions

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Alenitsyn, Yu. Ye. (Leningrad). On Functions Without Common Values

34

Aleksandrov, I. A. (Tomsk). Domain of Values of Certain Functionals in a Class of Functions Univalent and Regular in a Circle

39

Card 2/9

DAVYDOV, N.A. (Kiyev)

The (c)-property in the methods of Cesaro and Abel-Poisson
and the theorems of the Tauber type. Mat.sbor. 60 no.2:185-
206 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Series)

DAVYDOV, N.A.

Sufficient condition for the summability of a series by the
 $(\sqrt[n]{n})$ method. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.5:115-118 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

DAVYDOV, N.A.

Generalization of Mercer's theorem. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.6:
73-77 N-D '65.

Ineffectiveness of regular matrices. Ibid.:78-80 (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted Dec. 22, 1964.

DAVYDOV, N.F., aspirant

Effect of lethal doses of adoniside on some directions of carbohydrate metabolism; report No.1. Trudy Kuib.med.inst. 11:282-286 '60.
(MIRA 15:8)

(ADONOSIDE) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

DAVYDOV, N. G.

Experience in blowing compressed air into the bath of electric arc furnaces. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 4:68-70 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat.

ACCESSION NR: AT4016748

S/2604/63/000/049/0094/0100

AUTHOR: Kunin, N. Ya.; Davy*dov, N. G.

TITLE: The accuracy of gravimetric prospecting and the sources of error

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promy*slovaya geofizika (Prospecting and industrial geophysics), no. 49, 1963, 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetric prospecting, probability theory, error source, gravimetry, prospecting

ABSTRACT: The article discusses and compares the errors in highly-accurate and double milligal prospecting. Analysis of a 167-point sample shows that the large errors in determining anomalies of gravity (1.3 milligal) are not caused by inadequacy of the formulas used for estimating accuracy, but by incorrect methods of prospecting and checking. The authors suggest that a similar analysis should be performed in other places where prospecting of higher accuracy is performed. In order to determine the accuracy of measurements, repeated observations are made, and the accuracy of interpolation is determined. A comparison of the results of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016748

double-milligal and accurate gravimetric prospecting allows one to estimate the quality of the first and to analyze the observational errors. During this comparison, the mean square error in the anomalies can be found and interpolated by the gravimetric map. These errors show the quality of operations and the accuracy of the plotted map. Errors in observation of more than 1.5 milligal are connected with measurements of over 3 hours and to the use of a zero point of over 0.75 milligal/hr. Observations should therefore not exceed two hours, and errors at the zero point should not be over 0.75 milligal per hour. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 13860-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6004104

SOURCE CODE: UR/3152/65/000/008/0109/0113

AUTHOR: Davydov, N. G.; Zil'bershteyn, S. I.; Kumin, N. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of the MBNP microbarometric level indicator in precision surveying

SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 8, 1965, 109-113

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measuring instrument, surveying instrument, altimeter

ABSTRACT: The author gives data from tests of the MBNP microbarometric level indicator developed by the Moscow Gidrometpribor Factory in cooperation with the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics. Tests at the Institute and at the Ukhta Geophysics Bureau have shown that the MBNP instruments may be used for determining altitudes with an accuracy of $\pm(0.7-0.8 \text{ m})$. A comparison of various instruments in the MBNP series showed an average deviation in readings of 0.015 mm Hg with deviations of 0.03-0.04 mm Hg in individual cases. Experience has shown that the following requirements are necessary for accuracy in using these instruments:

1. Station readings should be taken every 10-15 minutes. Use of a self-recording

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L 13860-66

ACC NR: AT6004104

microbarograph is recommended for optimum accuracy. 2. Distance from the station should be kept to a maximum of 10 km and for more accurate work to less than 5 km. 3. The instruments have a low zero drift and may be used for protracted observation on long runs. 4. Repeated control readings are necessary for checking accuracy at fixed points which make up a volume of no less than 20% of the number of coordinate points. The instruments are small, shock resistant and accurate and are recommended for use in gravimetry and precision surveying. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

BK

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3645

Davydov, Natan Isakovich

Stantsii tekhnologicheskogo kisloroda (Industrial Oxygen Plants) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 362 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,150 copies printed.

Ed.: A.P. Prostoserdov; Ed. of Publishing House: A.A. Vagin; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians and skilled workmen who maintain and operate oxygen plant equipment. It may also be of use to students of schools for higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book covers production of oxygen by the fractionation of air and the equipment used by oxygen plants of metallurgical enterprises. Various cycles of the cooling process are reviewed. Air-fractionation units of different types, their components and flow sheets are presented. The author describes industrial oxygen plant layouts and oxygen plant equipment such as compressors,

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Industrial Oxygen Plants

SOV/3645

regenerators, condensers, heat exchangers, and expansion engines. The operation and control of various air-fractionation units, ammonia cooling units, compressors and turbocompressors are reviewed as well as the organization, planning and handling of minor and general overhauls on turbocompressors, reciprocating compressors, air-fractionation units, and ammonia coolers. The organizational and economic aspects of oxygen production are also analyzed. Safety measures and regulations to be observed when working with fractionation units, coolers, and compressors are set out. The author thanks Ya. M. Vas'kevich and Yu.M. Shavyrko. There are 12 references, all Soviet.

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DAVIDOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; NASONOV, L.N., nauchn. red.; BYKOVA,
I.V., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Industrial training of stope miners] Proizvodstvennoe
obucheniye gornorabochikh ochistnogo zaboia. Moskva, Prof-
tekhizdat, 1963. 72 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Stoping (Mining))

(Mining engineering—Study and teaching)

ACCESSION NR: AT4030524

8/0000/63/000/000/0025/0042

AUTHOR: Davy*dov, N. I.

TITLE: Method of forecasting buffeting for aircraft in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (8-15 km)

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii. Moscow, 1960. Materialy*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 25-42

TOPIC TAGS: turbulence, buffeting, troposphere, stratosphere, isotach, temperature gradient

ABSTRACT: This paper is one of 13 previously unpublished reports of the 40 papers given at the Nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam aviatsionnoy meteorologii (scientific conference on problems of aviation meteorology) that was held in June and July of 1960 in Moscow at the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby* SSSR. In this paper, the author presents a method of forecasting aircraft buffeting and statistical data which was obtained on the basis of the processing and analyzing of a large number of incidents of buffeting and its absence over the European territory of the Soviet Union at altitudes of 8-15 km. Buffeting is most often observed in cases when the tropopause is expressed in the form of temperature inversion, and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4030524

least often when the tropopause is in the form of a slow temperature drop, without changing into an inversion. Buffeting in the jet streams is often observed in warm tropospheric air on the low pressure side of the stream somewhat below its axis. The greatest density of isotachs, the maximum horizontal temperature gradients, and the greatest slope of the tropopause are observed in this region. The author also studies the aerodynamic conditions of atmospheric turbulence and their value in forecasting aircraft buffeting. Four factors are considered in aircraft buffeting: 1) the shape of the baric and thermal fields at flight altitude in frontal zones, 2) the topography of the tropopause and the discrepancy of the flight trajectory relative to the tropopause, 3) cloudiness, flight visibility, contrails behind the plane, and 4) jet streams. The author suggests that this method may also be used for drawing buffeting forecast maps. This is done by determining the forecast situation of the zones of the greatest buffeting probability according to the corresponding maps of the future situation. Orig. art. has: 16 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

- OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

DAVYDOV, N. I.

DAVYDOV, N. I. -- "DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VTI ELECTRONIC REGULATORS." SUB 12 NOV 52,
ALL-UNION ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER THERMAL ENGINEERING SCI RES INST IMENI F. E.
DZERSHINSKIY (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

DAVYDOV, N. I.

USSR/Engineering - Heat, Regulation Jan 52

"Calculation of Damping Devices for Smoothing Pressure Pulsations," N. I. Davydov, Engr, Laureate of Stalin Prize

"Iz V-s Teplotekhn Inst" No 1, pp 24-29

Pulsation of valves to be measured is frequently observed in the process of measuring and automatic regulation of pressure, vacuum and their drops, hampering detn of their mean magnitudes. Presents consultation on such problems, discussing certain

203724

USSR/Engineering - Heat, Regulation Jan 52
(Contd)

Widely used hydraulic damping devices and methods for their caln. Gives example of calcg damper for elimination of rarifaction pulsation in furnace of steam boiler.

203724

DAVIDOV, N. I.

PA 233T27

USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control,
Regulation

Jul 52

"Dynamic Characteristics of the Electronic Regulator
With Flexible Feedback With Time Lag," N. I. Davydov,
Engt, Laureate Stalin Prize, Lab of Automatic Regula-
tion

"Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 7, pp 11-14

Compares dynamic characteristics of 2 types of regu-
lator. Rate of regulating action in regulator with
ordinary flexible feedback is proportional to magni-
tude and reflection rate of regulated value, while

233T27

in case of flexible feedback with time lag this rate
is proportional also to acceleration. This increases
action speed of regulator and improves quality of
regulation, i.e., deflection and transition time are
reduced.

233T27

DAVYDOV, N. I.

PA 233T30

USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control, Jul 52
Brakes

"The Electrical Braking of Electromechanical
Servomotors," N.I. Davydov, Engr, Stalin Prize
Laureate, A.B. Tsybin, Engr, Lab of Automatic
Regulation

"Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 7, p 26

Discusses procedure for braking low-power asyn-
chronous motors. Elec brake is simple, and its
advantage, in comparison with mech brake, is
greater braking moment, which appears only tempo-
rarily after disconnecting motor from power line

233T30

and is absent while motor is running. Basic element
of elec brake is condenser which, being connected to
stator winding at the moment the motor is disconnected,
considerably decreases overrunning of motor.

233T30

DAVYDOV, N. I.

Subject : USSR/Heat and Power Engineering AID P - 4222
Card 1/1 Pub. 110 a - 3/15
Author : Davydov, N. I., Kand. Tech. Sci.
Title : Simplest transient response system with VTI electronic regulators.
Periodical : Teploenergetika, 3, 14-21, Mr 1956
Abstract : A mathematical analysis with final formulae for the computation of transient response arrangements in automatic control systems is presented. A concrete example of calculating the capacity and operation of electronic regulators of the VTI type is given. Nine diagrams.
Institution : All-Union Heat Engineering Institute
Submitted : No date

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 5004

Card 1/2 Pub. 110-a - 6/17

Authors : Davydov, N. I., Kand. Tech. Sci., I. P. Dudnikova,
S. G. Dudnikov, B. N. Mel'nikov, Engineers

Title : Methods of determining the frequency characteristics
of industrial control objects.

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 9, 35-42, S 1956

Abstract : Frequency characteristics are often considered in the
investigations of the industrial installation performance
and in the solutions of complicated problems of automatic
control. The methods described here for determining the
frequency characteristics are based on the excitation of
oscillations in a closed system of automatic control.
The oscillations start by a harmonic signal at the control
input. An example of the use of this method is presented
for testing the dynamics of an once-through boiler.
10 diagrams. 8 references.

DAVYDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUDNIKOV, S.G., inzh;

Regulation system of a uniflow type boiler for maintaining
steam pressure. Teploenergetika 4 no.11:63-67 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Vesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Boilers)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-4-6628

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Davydov, N. I., Kantsyrëva, L. N., and Mel'nikov, B. N.

TITLE: Testing a New System of Regulating Drum-Type Boilers at the Nr 11
Heat and Electric Power Plant, Mosenergo

PERIODICAL: Sb. inform. materialov Mosenergo, 1957, Nr 14, pp 3-22

ABSTRACT: Test results of 8 systems of regulating the base-load boiler have shown that the best system is the following: the fuel regulator acts depending on the steam rate-of-flow and on the steam-pressure rate-of-change in the boiler drum; the air regulator maintains the air feed constant in accordance with the prescribed load. This scheme is the basis for successful regulating of parallel-operating boilers. The system ensures a constant steam pressure in the main and a predetermined load distribution among the boilers.

Ya.V.R.

Card 1/1

DAVYDOV, N.I.

AUTHOR: Davydov, N.I.

119-2-3/13

TITLE: Electronic Differentiator (Elektromyy differentsiator).

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 9-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This device serves the purpose of furnishing signals which are not connected with any absolute values, but with values that change at the output with a certain velocity. The scheme for the device is given. The device consists of an amplifier, and a C-R-circuit to be differentiated, both being connected in series. The amplifier switches on an input transformer and a phase-selective balance cascade (double triode 6H8). The scheme of the cascade is developed in such a manner that its in- and output have a common point. Feeding is effected by an electromagnetic stabilizer (120 V alternating current voltage).

A similar device is the differentiator $\mathcal{D}-T$, which, instead of the input transformer, uses a magnetic amplifier. The characteristics of both devices are described somewhat in more detail.

As a final result it may be said that balancing out of the amplifier exercises a decisive influence on the stability of the differentiator. With a lacking input impulse, a zero corrector must be

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Electronic Differentiator

119-2-3/13

used for the purpose of increasing stability. If a transmitter serves as a source of the input signal of a differentiator and if the output voltage of the transmitter depends on the feed voltage, the main reason for the instability is due to the deviation of the input impulse, caused by mains fluctuations. At four examples of use it is shown how the device described can be operated in practice. There are 7 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Electronic equipment-USSR

AUTHOR: Davydov, N.I., Cand.Tech.Sci. SOV/96-58-6-1/24

TITLE: An analysis of variants of the combustion-control system for a drum-type boiler working under base-load conditions. (Analiz variantov sistemy regulirovaniya protsessa goreniya dlya barabannogo kotla rabotayushchego v bazovom rezhime)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.6. pp. 3 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a theoretical comparison of 12 different methods of controlling the combustion process. The work relates to a drum-type boiler with natural circulation, working under base-load conditions, the steam pressure in the mains being maintained by other boilers. The control system of such a boiler should keep the load constant and ensure that the air-supply conditions secure efficient fuel combustion. Three types of fuel regulator were considered: in the first the operating signal is the steam pressure in the boiler drum; in the second the steam consumption; and in the third, heat: in this context, heat means the steam consumption and the rate of change of pressure in the boiler, which is a most accurate criterion of heat raised in the boiler. Four different air-regulating methods are investigated with each fuel regulator. The air-regulating methods are: given load-air; steam-air; steam-air with dynamic linkage between the fuel-and air-regulators; and heat-air. It is assumed that when the rate of air-

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SOV/96-58-6-1/24

An analysis of variants of the combustion-control system for a drum-type boiler working under base-load conditions.

supply is changed there is a simultaneous and corresponding change in the draught. All twelve variants of control system are illustrated as block diagrams in fig.1. A number of transmission functions are given to characterise the dynamic properties of the system to be regulated. A similar function is given for the electronic differentiator used to obtain a signal corresponding to the rate of change of pressure in the boiler drum. Five different kinds of typical disturbance to the system are described. An integral equation is given as a criterion for the comparison of the different control systems. It is shown that the additional heat losses during transient conditions are proportional to this integral; accordingly, the most economical system is that which has the least value of the integral. It is shown that the object to be controlled can be represented as series connected retarding and single capacitance elements and conditions of adjustment that give the desired least value of the integral are tabulated. A graphical-analytical method was used to construct the transient process when the five typical disturbances are applied to each of the twelve variants of control system. The results are plotted in figs. 2 - 9 and show fuel-delivery, air-supply, and the divergence between them, all as functions of time. Values of the integral mentioned above are also given on each figure and are tabulated in table.2. The figures

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An analysis of variants of the combustion-control system for a SOV/96-58-6-1/24 drum-type boiler working under base-load conditions.

and tables are considered and the following conclusions are drawn. The three variants of fuel regulator have each about the same speed of action with respect to a change in the rate of fuel-delivery. The analysis shows that the air-control system cannot be selected in isolation from the fuel-control system. For each method of controlling the fuel, there is a best method of controlling the air; these optimum combinations are described. Of all the variants considered, in the preferred one the fuel regulator responds to "heat" and the air regulator to "given load-air". This system gives the quickest stabilisation of furnace conditions after disturbances of fuel-supply, causes the least disturbance in furnace conditions when the steam pressure varies in the main, and incurs the least extra heat losses during the transient process that follows a variation of the fuel-supply or of the steam pressure in the main. Experimental results of work carried out at Mosenergo and published elsewhere confirm the correctness of the analysis. There are 2 tables, 9 figures and 7 literature references. (6 Soviet, 1 English)

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermotechnical Institute (Vsesoyenny Teplotekhnicheskiy
1. Boilers--Operation 2. Combustion--Control Institut)

Card 3/3

BOLOBAN, P.Ye., red.; ~~DAVIDOV, N.I.~~, red.; NIKOLAYEV, V.V., red.;
VORONIN, K.P., ~~tekh.n.red.~~

[Automatic control in thermal electric power plants] Avto-
matizatsiia teplovykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1959. 222 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Electric power plants) (Automatic control)

SOV/96-59-7-1/26

AUTHORS: Poloban, P.Ye., Davydov, N.I. and Mironov, V.D.,
Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Tasks in the Automation of New Thermal Power Stations
(Zadachi avtomatizatsii novykh teplovykh elektrostansiy)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 3-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ideal features of automatic control schemes for power systems are stated in general terms. The present position in the automatic control of power generation is briefly reviewed, noting current development trends. Success is now being achieved in the automatic control of once-through boilers, and automatic control is beginning to be used in water preparation. Qualified staff experienced in the adjustment of automatic control equipment are available. However, there are a number of important defects and omissions. Attention has been largely concentrated on automatic control of sets during normal operation; very little has been done on automatic starting and stopping of sets, and automatic protection

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SOV/96-59-7-1/26

Tasks in the Automation of New Thermal Power Stations

under fault conditions is inadequate. Little attention has been paid to mechanisation and automation of the laborious work of fuel-handling. One of the main hindrances to the rapid development of automation in power engineering is that the problem is not considered as a whole. The boiler-turbine-alternator set should be considered as an entity but in fact has to be treated as a number of separate parts because the equipment is manufactured in a considerable number of factories without effective coordination. Automatic equipment is allotted a secondary role and is adapted to the set after the main design is settled. Moreover, in many departments, particularly fuel-handling and water treatment, the degree of mechanisation is not sufficient to permit of automation. The ranges of control of different components of the set vary and do not meet the technical

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Tasks in the Automation of New Thermal Power Stations

requirements, for example, for operation at no-load. Real progress will only be made if the requirements of complete automation are given prominence. This will necessarily influence the design of the main and auxiliary equipment. It must not be assumed that new large sets will operate only on base load, because in the future such sets will have to cover the main load of the power systems. Most control equipment is electronic and although this type of equipment has numerous advantages some instruments are unreliable, particularly polarised relays, magnetic starters and differential manometers. In designing automatic equipment it is desirable to separate the supervisory and the control functions of the instruments. Their construction can then be simplified. There is need for a greater variety of control equipment. However, the main hindrance to further advance is the absence of organised work on the integrated problem as a whole.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut
(All Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

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SOV/96-59-7-2/26

AUTHORS: Davydov, N.I. and Fel'dman, Ye.P.,
Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers
(Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye pryamotoknykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 5-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problems of automatic control in once-through and drum-type boilers are compared. Although the two have much in common, the former present the most difficult problem. Such variables as rate of steam flow, pressure and temperature serve as control signals: in once-through boilers these variables are influenced by more factors, such as rates of delivery of feed water and fuel and injection water, than they are in drum-type boilers. Moreover, once-through boilers have less

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SOV/96-59-7-2/26

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

favourable dynamic characteristics than the drum type because they have much less thermal inertia. In recent years automatic control has, however, been successfully applied to Soviet once-through boilers operating under the most severe conditions. The main features of automatic regulators for once-through boilers are then considered. The automatic control system includes regulators of feed, fuel, air, draught and water injection. In addition, a number of boilers operating in parallel have a single main regulator which maintains the steam pressure in the main steam pipe. The principal regulators are those of feed-water and fuel, and at present they follow two main types of schematic circuit. In the first variant the fuel regulator serves to maintain the boiler load while the feed-water controller aligns the thermal load and the feed-water consumption. In the second variant the functions are reversed: the feed-water controller maintains the load on the boiler whilst the fuel regulator aligns the fuel consumption to the feed-water consumption. The operating signal to the load regulator (which is the fuel regulator

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The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

in the first variant and the feed-water controller in the second) is the output voltage of the main regulator type EKP 3/6, which depends on the pressure in the main steam line. (The initials EKP stand for Electronic Correcting Instrument). A schematic diagram of the first system of control is given in Figure 1a and of the second in Figure 1b. In general, the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler-Turbine Institute prefers the first variant whilst the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute prefers the second. The reasons for these choices are briefly explained. The air controller is intended to ensure economic combustion by relating the air flow to the boiler load; typical schematic circuits used for this purpose are illustrated in Figure 2. The draught regulator, of which a schematic diagram is given in Figure 3, serves to maintain a constant draught

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SOV/96-59-7-2/26

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

in the upper part of the furnace chamber. The intermediate injection regulators maintain the steam temperature or wetness in the transitional zone. In once-through boilers it is essential that salts are deposited in a special low-temperature part of the boiler. Fulfilment of this condition depends on operation of the injection controller. The steam wetness is measured by a device that is illustrated schematically in Figure 4 and described. Schematic diagrams are of three varieties of injection regulator and are given in Figure 5. The signal applied to this regulator may derive from the steam wetness at the start of the transitional zone, or the steam temperature beyond the first bundle of it. A schematic diagram of the second injection regulator for a once-through boiler with a steam washing and separating device is shown in Figure 6 and in this case the main signal depends on the level in the measuring vessel of the separator. The injection regulator at the inlet fulfills the very important function of stabilising the steam temperature beyond the boiler. A schematic diagram of the operation of this

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SOV/96-59-7-2/26

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

controller is Figure 7. Examples are then given of actual control systems. A schematic diagram of one recommended by the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute is given in Figure 8, and relates to a once-through boiler type 67-SP230/100 with steam washing and separating device. At present this circuit has been installed in two power stations of the Moscow Power System, in one case on three boilers operating in parallel and in the other on eight of nine boilers operating in parallel. The operating principles of this system are described. Tests to verify its response to operational disturbances were made with two boilers operating in parallel. Some typical test results are plotted in Figure 9 and are briefly described. Figure 10 shows the schematic circuit recommended by the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler-Turbine

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SOV/96-59-7-2/26

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

Institute for controlling a once-through boiler type 67-SP with steam washing and separating device. The circuit has been applied to two boilers type 67-2SP operating in parallel at a station in the Kharkov Power System, and was also submitted to special tests with two boilers operating in parallel but only one controlled. Typical curves of test results are given in Figures 11 and 12 and the results are briefly described. It is concluded from the data in the article that existing control systems for once-through boilers ensure that the main parameters are satisfactorily maintained even when the boilers are operating under severe conditions.

There are 12 figures and one literature reference (Soviet)

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut-MOTsKTI (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute-MOTsKTI)

Card 6/6

DAVYDOV, N. I.

Report to be presented at the 1st Int'l Congress of the Intl Federation of Automatic Control, 25 Aug-5 Sep 1960, Moscow, USSR.

1. KRYUKOV, M. L. - "Ultra stability in electronic calculating devices in the solution of nonlinear equations in infinite form for the automatic control of rolling mills"
2. CHIRKIN, V. E. - "Concerning some problems of the organization of self-adjusting and self-teaching systems of automatic control, based on principles of random search"
3. DAVYDOV, N. I. - "Development of automatic control systems for boiler units"
4. DUBINSKY, Ya. G. - "Optimization of optimum adjustments of industrial automatic regulation systems according to initial data obtained from experiments"
5. DUBINSKY, A. I., and KUZNEVSKAYA, E. G. - "Methods of organizing impulse functions in the theory of nonlinear regulating systems"
6. DUBINSKY, M. M. - "Balanced regulation and intercommunications of a multi-motor electric drive and technology in continuous rolling mills"
7. YEREMIN, A. B. - "Problems of statistical theory of automatic optimization systems"
8. FROLOV, V. I. - "Automation of a reversible cold rolling mill for nonferrous metals"
9. FRIDMAN, A. P. - "Application of the theory of differential equations with a continuous right side to nonlinear problems of automatic regulation"
10. GABRIEL, M. A. - "Structural surplus and operational reliability for relay devices"
11. GABRIEL, M. Z. - "Automation of irrigation systems"
12. GERSHBERG, G. E., KLEIN, V. E., KREININ, M. P., KRYUKOV, M. L., and KRYUKOV, E. S. - "Power regulation of disturbance and problems of the stability of electric power systems"
13. GIKHMAN, S. A. - "Logical method of synthesis of functional converters"
14. IL'IN, V. A. - "Methods of transmission of information and the structure of telemechanical systems"
15. IMBRO, V. L., and KLEIN, V. E. - "The code-impulse system of telemechanical systems"
16. KAPLAN, A. G. - "Concerning operations of trunk-line gas pipe lines"
17. KAPLAN, E. B., and KUZNEVSKAYA, E. A. - "A quasi-equilibrated bridge regulation systems for cybernetic adaptation systems"
18. KAPLAN, E. B., and KUZNEVSKAYA, E. A. - "A quasi-equilibrated bridge as an element in a system of automatic control"
19. KAVALEVICH, V. V. - "Concerning the process of ultra regulation of inert objects in the presence of disturbance"
20. KAZANOV, I. E. - "Some problems of the theory of statistical linearization and its application"
21. KILIN, V. M. - "Some problems of the theory of impulse systems with time selectors"
22. KLEIN, V. E., KREININ, M. P., KRYUKOV, M. L., and KRYUKOV, E. S. - "The problem of bioelectric control"
23. KLEIN, V. E. - "New types of photo resistances and their field of use"
24. KLEIN, V. E., KREININ, M. P., and KRYUKOV, M. L. - "System of automatic control and regulation of blast distribution in the furnace of blast furnace"
25. KREININ, M. P. - "Investigation of the dynamics of the hydraulic shut of a copying table"
26. KREININ, M. P., and KRYUKOV, M. L. - "Dynamics of continuous systems of automatic regulation with ultra self-adjustment of corrective devices"
27. KRYUKOV, M. L. - "Concerning the selection of parameters of optimum stability systems"
28. KRYUKOV, M. L. - "The dynamics of devices imitating living organisms"
29. KRYUKOV, M. L. - "The invariant theory of automatic regulation and control systems"
30. LAKIN, I. D. - "Automatic calculating devices as a means of insuring the reliability of complex automation systems"
31. LAKIN, V. M., and KRYUKOV, M. L. - "Mechanization of processes of analysis and synthesis of the structure of relay devices"

STEFANI, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; DAVYDOV, N.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Principles of calculating the adjustment of controllers of
heat engineering processes] Osnovy rascheta nastroiки regula-
torov teploenergeticheskikh protsessov. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1960. 327 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Automatic control) (Heat engineering)

DAVIDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Errors in some propositions made by IU.I.Sitnitskii.
Teploenergetika no.4:82-83 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Thermocouples)

DAVYDKOV, N.I.; CHERTKOV, A.K.

Sampling of a bed by means of a countercurrent jig washer for fine-grained coal at the Cherepovets coal-cleaning plant. Koks. i khim. no.8:12-16 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniye.
(Cherepovets--Coal preparation)

DAVYDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; AFANASOV, S.N., inzh.; RINKUS,
E.K., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, B.A., inzh.

New circuit for the control of combustion in drum boilers
with shaft mills. Teploenergetika 7 no.10:57-63 0 '60.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teploekhnicheskii institut i Teploelektrot-
sentral' Mosenergo.

(Boilers--Furnaces) (Automatic control)

KORNILOV, I.I. (Moskva); POLYAKOVA, R.S. (Moskva); Prinimal uchastiye
DAVIDOV, N.I.

Investigating the properties of alloys in the system titanium-
vanadium-molybdenum. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i
topl. no.4:76-82 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Titanium-vanadium-molybdenum alloys—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

BOLOBAN, P.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVYDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some features of the automatic control and protection of block
systems at thermal electric power plants. Teploenergetika 8
no.5:25-28 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Electric power plants)

DAVYDOV, Natan Isaakovich; YAKOVENKO, N.N., red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH,
M.K., tekhn. red.

[Assembly and adjustment of oxygen plants in metallurgical
enterprises] Montazh i naladka kislородnykh ustanovok metal-
lurgicheskikh predpriyatii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963.
247 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

DAVYDOV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of the dynamic parameters of relay controllers with a servomotor outside the feedback loop using their time characteristics. Teploenergetika 11 no.10:36-40 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.

DAVIDOV, Natan Isaakovich

[Plants manufacturing technical oxygen] Stantsii tekhnologicheskogo kisloroda. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Metallurgiya, 1964. 350 p. (MIRA 17:10)

DAVIDOV, H.K.

~~Concerning a shortcoming in the regulations.~~ Meteor.i gidrol.
no.1:57 Ja '52. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Gidrometeostantsiya, Talmachevo (Leningradskaya oblast')
(Swamps)

DAVYDOV, N. K.

USSR Meteorology - River Discharge

Jun 52

"Work in the Study of Runoff of Small Regulated Rivers," N. K. Davydov, Hydrometeorol Sta, Tolmachevo, Leningrad Oblast

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 6, p 48

Davydov states: The recording of the runoff of small rivers becomes each year more complicated and less reliable. Self-recording instruments are not available. Improvements in servicing are essential.

229T96

~~DAVYDOV, N.K.~~

Diurnal variation of runoff in small rivers. Sbor. rab. po gidrol.
no.2:129-130 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Runoff)

1. 63087-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5015072

UR/0242/65/000/004/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Chichenina, Z. M.; Mukhamedov, S. M.; Aleynikova, A. F.; ²⁹
Davydov, N. Kh. ²⁷
⁵

TITLE: Epidemiological role of cattle for slaughter in occupational
brucellosis development at the Tashkent Meat Packing Plant

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 4, 1965, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: brucellosis, epidemiology, food processing, industrial
hygiene

ABSTRACT: The present study was prompted by the high incidence of
brucellosis over many years among workers of the Tashkent Meat
Packing Plant, including office workers, electromechanical workers,
and others. From 1958 to 1962, 14.5% of all absenteeism due to
illness at the plant was caused by brucellosis. Bacteriological
investigations of blood and bone marrow of workers from 1958 to 1962
disclosed 50 brucella cultures, that is, in 35% of all workers. This
group included fresh and chronic forms of brucellosis and all cultures
were identified as Br. melitensis. In studying the clinical course of

Card 1/2

L 63087-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015072

the disease, it was noted that in most cases the incubation period did not coincide with the time that the known brucellosis infected animals were slaughtered. This circumstance focused attention on the incoming certified "healthy" cattle. Special serological and bacteriological investigations of all "healthy" cattle were conducted, and some of the certified "healthy" animals were found to be infected with brucellosis. Such cases undoubtedly contribute to the high incidence of brucellosis because the necessary precautions during slaughtering and meat processing are not exercised. Veterinary personnel are strongly advised to inspect cattle more carefully before certification, and plant supervisory personnel are urged to enforce personal hygiene and industrial hygiene regulations more effectively. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Uzbekskaya respublikanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya
(Uzbek Republic Antiplague Station)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, GO

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DAVIDOV, N.M. (Khar'kov)

The KD-25 and KD-26 air conditioners. Vod.i san.tekh. no.2:
30-32 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Air conditioning)

DAVYDOV, N.M.

Venous pressure in hypertension according to prolonged follow-up.
Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.5:12-18 Sept-Oct 1953. (CML 25:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Petrosavodsk.

DAVYDOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Prolonged phlebotensometry and its clinical significance in mitral stenosis. Terap.arkh. 26 no.4:43-47 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (sav. prof. I.M.Flekel')
Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.

(MITRAL STENOSIS, physiology,
venous tonus, determ.)

(VEINS, physiology,
tonus in mitral stenosis, determ.)

DAVYDOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Result of the treatment of hypertension with a paravertebral procaine block. Terap.arkh. 28 no.6:60-62 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi, Leningrad
(PROCAINE, therapeutic use,
hypertension, paravertebral nerve block (Rus))
(HYPERTENSION, therapy,
procaine paravertebral nerve block (Rus))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,
procaine procaine paravertebral block in hypertension
(Rus))

DOROZHNIY Hospital October railroad.

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants - Forage Crops. M
 ABST. JOUR. : PZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No.63445
 AUTHOR : Davydov, N. M.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Experiment on Growing Seeds of Local Red Clover.
 ORIG. PUB. : Selektsiya i semenovodstvo, 1957, No. 4, 50-52
 ABSTRACT : Data are cited on the agricultural technique of growing seeds of red clover in the best kolkhozes of Soligalichskiy rayon in Kostromskaya oblast'.

Card: 1/1

DAVYDOV, N.N.
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00050982
 USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains

M-4

Abs Jour : Rost Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1471

Author : N.M. Davydov

Inst : Not Given

Title : A Prospective New Winter Wheat Variety, VIR-463

Orig Pub : Ryul. Vses. in-ta rasteniyevodstva. VASKhNIL, 1956, No 2, 30-32

Abstract : A new select variety at the Kubanskoye VIR [All-Union Plant Cultivation Institute] station, obtained by crossing VIR-4 and Skorospelka-1 is described. In competitive tests on various soils, VIR-463 has surpassed the yielding capacity of the standard Novoukrainka-83 by 25% on a four year average, having high qualities as flour for breadbaking, solid spikes, and a durable straw in regard to storage. The grain's absolute weight is 38 grams.

Card : 1/1

DAVIDOV NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH

Botanicheskiy Slovar', Russko-Angliysko-Nemetsko--
Frantsuzsko-Latinskiy. Pod Red. F. Kh Bakhteyeva,
Moskva, Glav. Red. Inostannykh Nauchno-Tekhnich-
Eskikh Slovaroy Fizmatgiza, 1960.

335 p.

Added Titles In English, German, French and Latin.

DAVYDOV, N.N., inzh.

Equipment for making construction elements for large-panel houses
having a capacity of 5,000 and 10,000 m^2 of living space yearly.
Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.6:24-28 Jo '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Precast concrete construction)

DAVIDOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; BAKHTEYEV, F.Kh., prof., doktor sel'sko-khoz.nauk, red.; YEVSYUKOV, Yu.M., red.; MANOLE, M.G., red.; CHESKIS, Z.B., red.; TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Botanical dictionary; Russian-English-German-French-Latin]
Botanicheskii slovar' russko-angliisko-nemetsko-frantsuzsko-latinskii. Pod red. F.Kh.Bakhtseva. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr. nauchno-tekhn.slovarei Fizmatgisa, 1960. 335 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Botany--Dictionaries)

(Russian language--Dictionaries--Polyglot)

DAVYDOV, N. N.

"Addition to the study of brucellosis in reindeer."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 5, 1961

Davydov, N. N. - Postgraduate Student, VIEV

DAVYDOV, N.N., inzh.

Sets of equipment for pneumatic transportation of concrete batches
in plants which produce large slabs for housing construction.

Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.2:23-26 F '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Concrete plants)

(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

DAVIDOV, N.N., inzh.; SHISGAL, Yu.M.

Tashkent large-panel housing construction combine. Mekh.stroi. 18,
no.4:19-20 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut Giprostroyindustriya.
(Tashkent—Precast concrete)

GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh.; DAVYDOV, N.N.

Reinforced concrete article plants for interfarm building
organizations and state farms. Stroiki dor.mash. 6 no.7:20-24
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Concrete plants) (Collective farms—Interfarm cooperation)

DAVIDOV, N.N., kand.veter.nauk

Titres of agglutination reaction in brucellosis of reindeer.
Veterinariia 41 no.10:91 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Yakutskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy
institut.

ACC NR: AP6030796

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/009/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Vershilova, P. A.; Ivanov, M. M.; Orlov, Ye. S.; Kaymazova, Ye. I.;
Kurdina, D. S.; Zasedateleva, G. S.; Mikhaylov, N. A.; Piuigin, A. F.; Merinov,
S. P.; Drahovskaya, Ye. A.; Davydov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Brucellosis cultures isolated from deer in the northern Soviet Union

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 9, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: brucellosis, brucella culture, disease vector, deer, animal disease

ABSTRACT: Brucellosis is widely distributed among deer in the northern part of the Soviet Union. In general they serve as carriers and epizootic reservoirs of brucellosis in cattle and sheep. The most typical species is *Brucella abortus*, with the other two common types rare or absent. A fourth type, *Br. rangiferi*, differing from the others, was also isolated.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

UDC: 619.616.981.42-02.636 294

DAVIDOV, N.V.

Work of the Laboratory of Organic Catalysis. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR
16 no.8:108-109 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Catalysis)

Davydov, N. Ya.

✓Composition for repairing white glaze on porcelain in-
sulators. M. V. Benenson, S. I. Gorlovskii, N. Ya.
Davydov, and A. S. Ratner. U.S.S.R. 102,544, Apr. 30,
1956. The compn. is made of alc.-sol. copal resin 40-60,
lithopont 5-8, and 94-5% EtOH 60-60 parts by wt. This
compo. gives a transparent coating having the same coeff.
of diffraction as the glaze. M. Hosh

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DAVYDOV, N. Ya.

Preparation of bright lead-manganese driers. N. Ya. Davydov and A. A. Mizne. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)*, 5, 678-83 (1938).—Pure acidol (d₄²⁰ 0.925, acidity 230, I no. 0.2 and saponifiable matter 73.4, nonsaponifiable 18.5 and ash content 0%) can be obtained by distn. of crude naphthenic acids at 115–40° and 35–50 mm. Equally good product is obtained by successive distn. at atm. pressure at 150–300° and 265–300°. The time required for the clarification of mixed Rb and Mn naphthenates is reduced from 10–15 to 1–2 days by prep. each drier separately and mixing them in desired proportions. The optimum conditions are heating 25 parts of purified acidol with 5 parts of PbO and 7 parts of Mn₂O₃, resp., at 110–30° for 10–15 min. and dilg. with 50 parts of a solvent (white spirit, turpentine or ligroin). The mixed drier (contg. min. 0% Pb and 0.35% Mn), a transparent, slightly colored soln. (color index 280° by the Gardner-Iodometric scale), when added in 10% to linseed oil, forms coatings which become dust dry in 5 hrs. and completely dry in about 7 hrs. at 18–20°. Chas. Blanc

DAVYDOV, N. Ya.

Alcohol-soluble Glyptal resins. N. Ya. Davydov, R. B. Brakhman and G. M. Sokolov, Org. Chem. Ind. (U.S.S.R.) 7, 94-8(1940); cf. C. A. 31, 1774.--- A discussion, with graphs and tables, of exptl. data on the prepn. of alc.-sol. alkyd resins by condensation of glycerol with Phthalic Anhydride, abietic acid and PhOH-CH₂O resins. The soly. of Glyptal in alc. decreases by condensation at temps. below 200° and increases with excess of glycerol in the mixt. The resulting films show considerable tackiness. The addn. of 8.15-19.25% castor oil increases the resistance of films to water. Highly satisfactory resin can be obtained by condensation of 67% Glyptal and 33% PhOH-CH₂O resin at 180-200°. Chas. Blanc

DAVYDOV, N. Ya.

7
Polymerization of oils. M. V. Krasovskii, S. I. Golovinskiy, and N. Ya. Davydov, U.S.S.R. 104,222, Nov. 23, 1954. For the polymerization of oils at 230-250°, polystyrene is used as catalyst in amts. of 0.2-1.5%. The catalyst is added either at the beginning of the process of oil or partial polymerization.

M. Horsch

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DAVIDOV, O. [Davydov, O.], dotsent

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(MIRA 16:11)

MUZGIN, S.S.; KUNTUKOV, Yu.G.; DAVIDOV, O.B.

Efficiency of the actuating mechanisms on the loading equipment
in the Dzhezhazgan mine. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR
17:55-58 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

IZRAITEL', N.A.; DAVIDOV, O.V.; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.P.

Role of farm animals in the infection of human beings with scleroma.
Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.4:26-30 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor B.Ya.El'bert)
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHINOSCLEROMA) (ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

IZRAITEL', N.A.; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.P.; FAYNSHTEYN, B.A.; DAVYDOV, O.V.;
BORTKEVICH, V.S.

Role of a scleroma patient in the distribution of the disease.
Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.5:43-47 S-0'63
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1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. B.Ya. El'bert)
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DAVIDOV, F., (Baku); FILATOV, P., (Baku); KIRINDAS, P., (Baku);
SPIRIDONOV, G., (Baku)

What the practice of flying without flight engineers teaches us.
Grazhd.ev. 13 no.8:32-33 Ag '56. (MLBA 9:10)

(Aeronautics, Commercial)

DAVYDOV, P., inzh.; LOSS', P., inzh.

Prospects for the use of indicator signals in navigation radar
stations. Mor. flot 22 no.11:13-14 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Radar in navigation)

DAVYDOV, P.

The main unit. Rabotnitsa 36 no.11:11-12 N '58.
(MIRA 12:2)
(Kiev--Machine-tool industry) Automatic control

BLAYVAS, L., inzh.; DAVIDOV, P., inzh.

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no.5:10-13 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
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DAVIDOV, Pavel Semenovich; CHERNYSHEV, Valeriy Olegovich; VORONTSOV,
A.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VILENKIN, B.I., nauchn. red.;
BRYTSINA, I.M., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[True motion indicator in a ship's radar] Indikator istin-
nogo dvizheniia sudovykh RLS. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963.
163 p. (MIRA 17:3)

DAVYDOV, P. D.

21064 Davydov, P.D. K Voprosy o profilaktike eksudativnogo diateza i detey. Klinich Zametka iz praktiki. Voprosy pediatrii i okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1949, vyp. 3, s. 58-.

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LA DAVYDOV, P.D.

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Use of vitamins A, C, and D in pregnancy. P. D.
Davydov. *Voprosy Pediat. i Okhrany Materinskoi i
Detskoi* 17, No. 6, 41(1949).—Simultaneous feeding of
vitamins A, C, and D to expectant mothers during last

3 months of pregnancy (dose unstated) gave children com-
pletely free of rickets and of above normal weight (av-
erage 3500 g. and above), when Ca and P supplementary feeding
is employed. Similar results were obtained by feeding
only vitamin A and with ultraviolet sunbaths for the last
3 months in addition to a high P and Ca diet. G. M. K.

DAVIDOV, P.D., professor (Krasnodar).

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Remote results of the treatment of rheumatism in children at the I.V.
Stalin Institute (Sochi-Matsesta). Vop.pediat. 21 no.3:37-38 My-Je '53.

(MLRA 6:7)

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(Health resorts, watering places, etc.--Sochi)

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Acidophilus paste in the treatment and nutrition of infants. Vop.
okh.mat. 1 det. 2 uc.4:88 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

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(INFANTS--NUTRITION) (MILK, ACIDOPHIUS)

DAVYDOV, Petr Fedorovich; SHUBNIKOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTIS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Tools and devices used by mechanics] Instrument i prisposobleniia, primeniemye slesariami; obzor. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1962. 52 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Machinists' tools)

DAVYDOV, Petr Fedorovich; AFANASENKO, Mikhail Yefimovich; ANTONOVA,
N.N., inzh., red.

[Anticorrosive protection by metal spraying of steel insertion pieces and weld joints in large-panel buildings] Antikorroziinaya zashchita stal'nykh zakladnykh detalei i svarnykh soedinenii v krupnopanel'nykh zdaniyakh metallizatsiei; opyt kombinata zheleznodorozhnykh konstruksii No.2 Glavmospromstroimaterialov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 20 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela kombinata zhelezobetonnykh konstruksiy No.2 Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Davydov). 3. Glavnyy inzhener po polnosbornomu domostroyeniyu i zhelezobetonu Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Afanasenko)

(Concrete reinforcements--Corrosion)

(Metal spraying)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX										100 AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>DAVIDOV, P. G.</p> <p>AM</p> <p>DAVIDOV (P. G.). Новая комбинированная протравливающая машина Борхардта. [Borghardt's new combined seed treating machine.]—<i>Pl. Prot. Leningrad, 1935, 1, pp. 139-143, 5 figs., 1935.</i> [Received May, 1935.]</p> <p>A brief technical description is given of the construction (on the plans suggested by Prof. Borghardt) and working of a new hand-driven apparatus, adapted for the dust, semi-dry, and liquid disinfection of cereal seed-grain, and in which the admission of the fungicidal dust or liquid is automatically controlled by an easily adjustable contrivance. Its output is claimed to be 771, 504, and 703 kg. oats per working hour for the dry, semi-dry, and liquid treatments, respectively, and 3,229 kg. wheat and 1,700 kg. barley for dusting.</p>																													
<p>AND ILLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
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